NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE DISCUSSING STANTON'S REMOVAL—
A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL—SATURDAY
IN THE HOUSE—MORE CANDIDATES FOR THE AUSTRIAN MISSION-RUFUS F. ANDREWS AND THOMAS MURPHY IN WASHINGTON - GEN. POPE VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

AT THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1868. In Executive session on Saturday the consideration of the Report of the Military Committee on the enspension of Mr. Stanton was resumed. Before the debate commenced a motion was made that a shorthand reporter be admitted, so that, if deemed advisable, the proceedings might be published. The proposition, however, was voted down, on the ground that it would form a bad precedent in other cases. Senator Doolittle spoke for nearly an hour and a half, defending the action of the President, and severely animadverting upon the majority report. He touched on the points of law, and maintained that, inasmuch as he (Mr. Johnson) had not appointed his Cabinet officers, it was his indisputable right, under the Constitution, to remove them, if he saw fit to do so notwithstanding the Tenure-of-Office bill. Speeches were also made by Judge Trumbull and Senator Fessenden, who are understood to be partially in favor of the report, although both these gentlemen seemed to have some doubts of the Constitutionality of the measure when it passed. A number of Senators participated in the debate, when the Senate adjourned, in order to give Senator Dixon, who was not well, time to finish his argument on the subject. Should there be an Executive session to-morrow, the matter will be resumed

and an effort will be made to get a vote as soon as

four hours yesterday, and had under consideration the Reconstruction bill, which will be reported tomorrow. There was an animated debate on the several points of the measure, and, it is understood, that Mr. Stevens opposed it, as a whole, on the ground that it did not meet the question fairly and satisfactorily. He maintained that the civil governments in the Southern States ought to be deposed, and that the Conventions should be intrusted with the power of constructing new governments in a ony with the views of the majority of the loyal people of the different States. A majority of the Committee, however, including Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Bingham and others thought that the wisest and best course, under the present circumstances, was to place the power in the hands of the General-in-Chief until the new governments are formed. It is the general theme of conversation in political circles, and the Republicans in both Houses are said to look upon the entire scheme with much favor, and to be of the opinion that it will accomplish all that Congress de sires, and very much facilitate reconstruction. Many of the Republicans are opposed to the bestowal of so much authority on Gen. Grant. Others entertain some doubts of the legality of the measure, the President having, under the Constitution, the command of the army and navy of the United States. They believe that, should the bill become a law, it will lead to a conflict of authority, as both the President and Gen. Grant would each claim the exercise of the right of removal of the troops and officers The Democrats rather indicate a desire that the bill should be passed, as it will, in their opinion, entirely destroy Gen. Grant, if he should attempt to carry out its provisions. The following is the bill agreed upon:

its provisions. The following is the bill agreed upon:

Be it Resolved, de., That Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lomisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkanas, the civil State Governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal Governments, either by the executive or judicial power of authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments within said States the performance of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of said army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the General of the army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the festered.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the General of the army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within said disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any or all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts or of any act that authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Miletary Departments, or to remove any officers which may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That is shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the Army or Navy of the United States to assert, by force of arms, the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States; to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act, and the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That so much of all acts

imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. Be it for ther enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The vote in the Committee on the bill was: Feas-Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Beaman and Paine.

Nays-Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Brooks and Beck.

As another point bearing on reconstruction, it may be mentioned here that Mr. Wilson of Iowa, of the Judiciary Committee, will report his bill to-morrow requiring that a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court Judges shall be necessary to declare any law unconstitutional.

Counsel has not yet been engaged to appear in the cases involving the legality of the reconstruction laws to come before and to be decided by the Court in a few days. The Acting Secretary of War has been asked to retain proper counsel, but no selection has yet been made.

The debate on the Anti-Contraction bill will be re sumed to-morrow in the Senate, and an effort will be made to press it to a vote.

Yesterday was devoted to speechmaking in the House, and among the noteworthy efforts were the arguments of the Hons, Demas Barnes, Hamilton Ward, and M. C. Kerr. Mr. Barnes spoke on the National Finances, elaborating three points in particular-First, the amount of currency required; Second, the relation of National banks to specie payment; and, Third, the best means to overcome existing obstacles to that end. Mr. Ward spoke against the legal position taken by the minority of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the law of impeachment. Mr. Kerr devoted himself "to the question of American citizenship. After which the

House adjourned. A number of the friends of Mayor Hoffman of New-York are in town pressing him for the Austrian Mission, and it is understood that the movement has the approval of that gentleman. The other aspirants for the position are considerably bewildered at the appearance of the new candidate for diplomatic honors.

It is stated that the President will to-morrow send to the Senate the nomination of the Hon. Samuel S. Cox of New-York as Minister to Austria. There is reason to believe that ex-Gov. Thomas Ford's name name will at the same time be sent to the Senate as

Minister to Ecuador. Gen. Pope called upon the President yesterday to pay his respects. The interview was cordial and respectful. Gen. Pope facetionsly thanked the President for relieving him from arduous and thankless labors; and the latter, in the same spirit, expressed his great satisfaction that he had been instrumental

in doing the General a great favor.

again passed by both Houses. They do not think it safe to risk the validity of the measure upon the question of the effect of the adjournment of Congress before the expiration of ten days after the passage of

The President yesterday signed Schenck's whisky bill, and it is now a law. A telegram from New-York to this city states that the price of fraud whisky decreased yesterday 55 cents per gallon, and that whisky could be had at \$1 20 per gallon, including certificate of payment of tax, etc.

A delegation of the so-called Conservative Repub licans of the State of New-York, headed by Rufus Andrews and Tom Murphy, arrived here this morning, to confer with Members of Congress relative to New-York State politics. It appears that they take exception to the call for the Convention on the 15th of next month, holding that it is not in accordance with former customs, and that such Conventions have been always held in March or April. They pur, pose some counter-action, and are trying their strength before they take any definite action.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson leaves for Baltimore to-morrow, expecting to be absent until Thursday, The discussion of the case of Senator Thomas, it is understood, will not be resumed until Mr. Johnson

Major-Gen. Butler goes to Richmond to-morrow, to make a few political speeches.

Mark Twain will lecture here in a few days, at the

request of a number of Congressmen. The second annual dinner of the Washington Correspondents' Club took place last evening. About 50 gentlemen were present, including Speaker Colfax, Representatives Brooks, Blaine, Getz, Robinson, Senator Anthony, Mr. H. D. Cooke, the Hon. H. D. Defrees, and the Hon. W. Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, honorary members of the Club.

EYesterday Señor Don Alberto Blest-Gana, who has for some time past been accredited to this Government as Charge d'Affairs of Chili, took official leave of the Secretary of State. Mr. Blest-Gana has, it is said, been intrusted by his Government with an im-

portant mission to England.

A. N. Wyman, esq., for some time past Assistant Cashier of the office of the United States Treasurer, has resigned that position to accept a similar place in a bank at Omaha City. Mr. Wyman has received, in answer to his resignation, complimentary letters from the Secretary and Treasurer, and has also been presented by the clerks in the Treasurer's office with

presented by the clerks in the Treasurer's office with a handsome service of silver.

A striking instance of the growth of Government affairs is furnished by the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, the principal business of which is the examination of accounts and claims relating either directly or collaterally to the army. In 1859 the work of the office required the services of but 21 clerks; nearly 400 are now actively employed, and a bill has lately passed the House providing for a further increase of 50, for the purpose particularly of expediting the settlement of claims for the bounty given to the soldiers in the late war, a majority of pediting the settlement of claims for the bounty given to the soldiers in the late war, a majority of whom, ignorant of the care and labor necessary in adjudication in each individual case to prevent fraud, are still wondering at the delay made in forwarding their dues. The files of the office are already burdened by something over 175,000 claims for bounty and arrears of pay, and each month brings in nearly 10,000 more. The present force engaged upon this work can dispose of about 19,000 claims per month. It will, therefore, be some time yet, even with the additional help, before the business can be reduced to a peace footing. It is understood that the appointees to clerkships, under the act referred to, will be subject to a strict examination upon matters perbe subject to a strict examination upon matters per-taining to the business upon which they are to be engaged, and only those selected who have a com-petent, practical knowledge upon the special points

Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has caused to be compiled voluminous tables relating to the railroads of the United States, which show that at the close of the calendar year 1867, the total mileage was \$38,851, and the total cost of the roads and equipment, \$1,655,483,820. The Superintendents of railroads should invariably mail a copy of their annual reports to the Department.

XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1868. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) presented the petition of Jessie Benton Fremont, of New-York, praying that certain property in San Francisco, California, taken possession of by the Government, may be restored to her, stating that she had resided on this property until 1861, en she joined her husband, then in the army, renting the property to the Surveyor-General of California,

the property to the Surveyor-General of California, who retained possession until 1833, when the military authorities took possession of it, and have retained it since. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from D. H. McDonald, asking to be paid salary for acting as United States Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, from January to June, 1833. Referred. Also, resolutions in the nature of a petition adopted at meetings of colored citizens of Fution County, Ga., and a petition from Randolph County, Ga., setting forth the oppressions to which they are subjected, and their miscrable condition, and praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented several petitions from mechanics and workingmen of Washington, New York, and Tennessee, praying for an Eight-Hour Labor

law.

Mr. VAN WINKLE (Rep., W. Va.) presented a petition of citizens of Parkersburgh, W. Va., for interposition of the United States Government in behalf of persons held

the United States Government in behalf of persons near for trial as Penlans.

VALIDITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution that Whereas. The amendment of the Constitution proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, known as Article 14th, has already been adopted by the Legislatures of 22 States (recting their names); and Whereas, By the Constitution an amendment duly proposed and ratified by three-fourths of the States, is desired will, therefore.

roposed and ratified by three-roots ared valid; therefore, Resolved, That said amendment having received the Resolved, That said amendment having received the

clared valid; therefore,

Resolved, That said amendment having received the requisite ratification, is valid to all intents and purposes. He said it seemed important that the country should know whether that article is valid as a part of the Constitution, or not. He thought there was no question of its validity, and he hoped Congress would declare so without delay; that it was their duty rather than that of any other branch of the Government. It had been the custom heretofore for the Secretary of State to certify the ratification. In his opinion it came properly within the cognizance of Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iewa) introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy of FICERS.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iewa) introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to suspend, untifurther action of Congress, all payments to officers of the Navy on the retired and reserved lists, promoted under the act of March, 1857, except such as they were entitled to at the time they were placed thereon and at the time of the passage of said act. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem. Wis.) gave notice that when Mr. Morton's resolution to invalidate the existing Governments in the Southern States was again called up, he would have to amend by instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, in any bill for reconstruction reported by them, to insert the proviso that in any election of officers or for the ratification of the Constitution, person voting must be possessed of one of these three qualifications: First, Have served in the army one year or more second, Have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States, and subscribe his name; and third, Be possessed of freehold property to the amount of \$250.

The proposed amendment, which is substantially the resolution heretofore offered by him, was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER presented the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Debating Day in the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) in the hair, for general debate on the President's annual mes-age.

sage.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.) took the floor, and proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. Brooks of last week, and to combat the arguments of Mr. Brooks as to the natural inferiority of the African race.

FINALES.

Mr. BARNES (Dem., N. Y.) addressed the Committee on the question of the National finances. Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) addressed the Committee, arguing against the legal position assumed by the minor-ity of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the law of ignessedment.

impeachment.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) next addressed the Committee,
Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) next addressed the Committee,
and proceeded to discuss the principles involved in the
question of American citizenship, which was now justly
agitating the public mind.

The Committee then rose.

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Mr. PILE (Rep., Mo.), referring to the remarks of his on Thursday affecting the reputation of Dr. Fowler in connection with Government contracts in St. Louis, said he had since been assured by Mr. Fowler that he had withdrawn from the firm before the majority of the frauds had been perpetrated, and that he was not responsible for them. He deemed it just to that gentleman to make the statement in the House.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending yesterday was The Message of the President, in response to Senator Edmunds's resolution as to the bill striking out the word "White," with probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It appears to be the opinion of a large number of Congression that the bill will have to be

urer at New-Orleans, amounting to \$60,000; fives to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, amounting to \$300,000; fives to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, amounting to \$200,000, and fives to the United States Depository at Louisville, amounting to \$200,000. Total shipments during the week of notes and fractional currency, \$1,294,514. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks, at this date, the following amounts, viz.; In United States bonds, as security for circulating notes, \$341,055,550; for deposits of public moneys, \$07,817,950; \$341,055,550; for deposits of public moneys, \$07,817,950; total securities held, \$378,873,500. Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week, \$150,150; total issue to date is \$305,711,081. From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, \$5,883,205; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, \$389,860; leaving in actual circulation at this date, \$299,488,016. Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$45,140. Internal revenue receipts yesterday, \$396,632; receipts during the week, \$107,579,775.

ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLERS IN COUNCIL-THE COMMITEES "FIXED."

ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- Another slate was fixed up to day in Parlor No. 57, Delavan House, so long eelebrated as the room in which Dean Richmond issued the commands which were obeyed as law in the Democratic party in days gone by. Jno. H. Green, jr. of Syracuse, who aspires to stand in Richmond's shoes, likes to follow the latter's custom, even to the choosing of his room; so when he arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and took possession of No. 57, no unusual comment was made by those who have always their ears and eyes open to any political movement which takes place in the but when later trains brought in, Sandford E. Church from the West; Geo. H. Sanford, ex-Assemblyman from Oneida County, and who represents Gov. Seymour; William M. Tweed, Peter Sweeney, Assemblyman Alexander Frear, and Speaker Hitchman, it was easily seen that a Democratic court-martial was to be in session in Richmond's old parlor. These gentlemen had all arrived here before midnight last night, but no formal caucus was held on the question which brought them hither, namely, the fixing of the Committees of the Assembly. They merely talked over the work that was to be accomplished. Tweed and Sweeney went to bed particularly jubilant over the thoughts of how they had hoodwinked the New-York and Brooklyn members, who would call upon them to-day and Monday, to use their influence in securing question whether on to-morrow night they will be as happy, when they find the New-York members howling at their heels like hungry wolves. During the whole of to-day, the above-named gentlemen, together with Peter Cagger and William Cassidy of the old Albany Regency, have been in consultation over this Committee business, and they have fixed a slate, which Mr. Hitchman will read off on Tuesday morning next. There may be a few changes, but this all depends upon the firmness of those who fixed things to-day. Jno. L. Flagg of Troy will be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with ex-Speaker Pitts as the Republican member Alex. Frear is to be Chairman of Cities, with Wm Bristol of Wyoming as the Republican member. A pheus Prince of Buffalo will be Chairman of Railroads, unless something unlooked for between now and to-morrow night interferes. Mr. Lounsberry of Ulster will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Bradstreet of Rochester of Canals. Lawrence D. Kiernan will be Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, although he has a strong competitor in Mr. Tower, of Kings. Mr. Kiernan is better taken care of than any other New-York member. Neither Jacobs of Kings or Clark of Schoharie have been given the chairmanship of any im-

THE WEST INDIES.

portant committee, nor have they been recognized as

prominently as they probably expected. Most of the

New-York members will be here to-morrow night,

and on the way will probably make an onslaught on

the slate, but it is doubtful if they can break it.

JAMAICA.

THE STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN KINGSTON AND NEW-ORLEANS - THE COLONIZATION QUES-TION-COLORED WORKMEN. By the arrival at this port of the schooner Wil-

liam H. Steele from Kingston, we have Jamaica dates to the 20th ult. A letter had been addressed by the Gover the 20th uit. A letter had been addressed by the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, to the Commercial Association of Kingston, giving the reasons why the Jamaica Government had declined to provide a subsidy for a line of steamers between Kingston and New-Orleans in accordance with the wishes of certain of the inhabitants of the Colony, who had petitioned the Governor, through the Chamber, in favor of such a grant. His Excellency says in the letter that he had addressed a dispatch to the Acting British Consul at New-Orleans, making inquiry of that official as to the extent to which a desire existed among the people of the Southern States to emigrate to the West Indies, and particularly to Jamaica. In reply, the Consul had informed him that he had received several communications from different parts of the South relative to British Honduras, and that those communications generally represented the interests and wishes exeveral families which might be banded together for the purpose of settling in that colony; but that several single representatives who had gone thither to make inquiries and to report, had returned to America not satisfied with the prospects. With regard to Jamaica, he reports that he had received no communication respecting that island, nor, indeed, any of the British West India Islands. The general conclusions at which the Consul had arrived were that, from political and other causes, an indifference to immigration had supervened in the Southern States, and taken the place of what at one time appeared to be the commencement of a very general move in that direction; and that although a little trade, and seme passengers, for health and curiosity, might be tempted to Jamaica, were a steamer regularly plying between New-Orleans and that island, no immigration could reasonably be expected. Under these circumstances, his Excellency said he had not thought it advisable for the Government to recommend the granting of a subsidy to the Legislative Council. nor, Sir J. P. Grant, to the Commercial Association of be expected. Under these circumstances, his Excellency said he had not thought it advisable for the Government to recommend the granting of a subsidy to the Legislative Council. The reading of the Governor's letter at a meeting of the members of the Commercial Association gave rise to an animated discussion on the subject of colonization, and led to the adoption by that body of a series of resolutions setting forth the necessity of promoting colonization to the Island, both from Europe and America, and publishing statistics illustrative of the advantages it holds out to emigrants, and also affirming the expediency of appointing agents in Europe and America to represent the interests of the colony, and especially to afford information as to its resources.

Europe and America to represent the interests of the colony, and especially to afford information as to its resources.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, having decided upon transferring their headquarters in the Caribbean Sea from the Island of St. Thomas to Kingston—for the present, at least—had sent out to Kingston four large canal boats, to be employed in constructing a temporary dock at that place. A large number of vessels with coal for the use of the Company's steamers were arriving at Kingston. The Company was building a new steamer to be called the Rhine, which was to take the place on the West India line of the magnificent steamer Rhone, which was destroyed at St. Thomas by the recent hurricane.

Educational matters were engaging the carnest attention of the Jamaica Government, and the Rev. Dr. Milne, President of the Kingston Collegiate School, had been dispatched to England by the Governor to select masters for Wolmer's Free School in Kingston, and other public schools in different parts of the Island. The sum of £200 had been voted to him to defray his expenses.

The Bishop of Kingston had issued a creolar, inviting the clergy of all denominations to join with the ministers of the established Church in observing the 21st of December as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for having spared Jamaica the visitations of storm and earthquake which have recently devastated other parts of the West Indies. In the first instance, the Governor was called upon by the Bishop to appoint a day for that purpose; but this His Excellency declined to do, the explanation given by the Jamaica newspapers being that it did not accord with His Excellency's principles, as a Scottish Presbyterian, for the chief authority of the colony to command the observance of any day in the manner proposed by the Bishop.

The railroad bridge over the Rio Cobre, carried away by the late floods, had been rebuilt, £3d the trains were again running regularly between Kingston and the interior. The work was done in 18 days, and the fact

men. The seasons were favorable to the sugar crop, which was shortly to be gathered, and there had been large arrivals in Kingston of coffee, the yield of which this year was expected to be very handsome all over the country.

THE O'CONNOR, AND TACK OIL CASE.

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—In the Quarter Session, Judge Ladiow pronounced an able and lengthy opinion upon the law and facts in the O'Connor and Tack oil case, holding that as the paid confidential agents of Mr. O'Connor, the relators, the Tack Brothers, were responsible for whatever fraud they had practiced toward their principal, and that their conduct must be explained in the more general aspect as affecting the business of an entire community and the markets of the world. The alleged conspiracy demanded investigation by a jury. The cause being of serious magnitude and great importance, it had received the protracted and attentive consideration of the whole Court, which concurred unanimously in the opinion delivered.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GEN. MEADE REMOVES GOV. JENKINS.

THE GEORGIA STATE TREASURER REMOVED-GEN. THOMAS H. RUGER APPOINTED GOV-ERNOR-CAPT. C. F. ROCKWELL MADE TREAS-

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.-To Gen. Meade's call upon

T TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia to pay the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Convention, Gov. Jenkins replies with a refusal, which carefully avoids answer to the precedents, cited by Gen. Meade, of payment made by Mr. Jones, then, as now, Treasurer to the Rebel Convention of 1861, and to the Johnson Convention of 1865. Gen. Meade has issued an order removing Gov. Jenkins and Treasurer Jones from office, and appointing Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, Governor, and Capt. C. F. Rockwell, of the Ordnance Department, Treasurer. Gen. Ruger graduated at West Point in 1853, entering the Engineer Corps. He afterward resigned, and was practicing law in Wisconsin at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He held a command in the 20th Corps during the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and commanded the department of North

is also a graduate of West Point. It is stated by Gov. Jenkins's friends that he will test the legality of the removal by a quo warranto. The Convention enters upon the formation of the new Constitution to-morrow.

It is reported here that the President has directed Gen. Meade to suspend his order removing Gov. Jenkins. The feeling among the citizens at the reported removal is very intense.

EXCITEMENT AT AUGUSTA. Augusta, Ga., Jan. 12.—The report of Gov. Jenkins's removal causes intense excitement. Private accounts from Atlanta are conflicting; one report states Gen. Meade's order making the removal will be published to-morrow, while another states that there are many who believe the rumor of Gov. Jen-

kins's removal premature, GEN. GRANT BACKING GEN. MEADE. Washington, Jan. 12 .- It is stated that the action f Gen. Meade, directing that the delegates to the late Georgia Convention shall be paid out of the State funds, meets with the approval of Gen. Grant. GEN. MEADE REMOVES A CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 11.—The following order was made to-day by Gen. Meade: . "Charles R. Hubbard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, State of Alabama, who is now un-der suspension for issuing process of said Court against Brevet Major-Gen. Wager Swayne for acts performed in his military and official capacity, is hereby removed from the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County and State aforesaid."

The Mobile Adv rtiser and Register of the 7th inst., in

Cierk, says:

"Gen. Swayne lays down his office and sinks into the grade of Colonel with a characteristic act of tyranny. The suspension of the Cierk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County for the performance of a simple act of official duty, is a deed of spite that bespeaks the littleness and malignity of his Puritan soul. It is the last hite of the viper against the file. Thank Heaven! we are rid of him. His name will be stench in the memory of Alabama for more than one generation."

LOUISIANA.

REGISTRATION ORDER BY GEN. HANCOCK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.-In General Orders No. 3, dated to-day, Gen. Hancock gives memoranda and questions, which were distributed from Headquarters Fifth District in May last, which were calculated to produce the impression on Boards of Registration that they were rules for their guidance, and were so regarded, and, in point of fact, controlled the acts of such Boards. Gen. Hancock informs the Board of Registration that these memoranda and questions are null and of no effect, and that the Boards are to look to the laws alone for rules to govern them in the discharge of their duties. For this purpose they will be furnished with copies of the acts of Congress relating to this subject.

GEORGIA.

THE CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS.

This document, prepared by a committee of the Convention recently held at Macon, and signed by Herschel V. Johnson, Absalom H. Chappell, Benjamin H. Hill, Warren Akin, and T. L. Guerry, is printed in the outhern papers. The address, which seems to be a close condensation of the letters published some time since by Ben. Hill, sets forth the condition of the State, how she tried to get out of the Union but did not, what desolation the war made, how the people gave it up when Lee surrendered, and how exactly they have kept their loyalty since. The authors claim that Georgia did all that was required-gave up Slavery, ratified the amendment, repudiated Secession, organized a Govern-ment, elected Congressmen, and after all was not admitted to the Union. But the great grievance is the en-franchisement of the freedmen. We quote:

Ferrow Cirizens: Shall negro supremary be perman entily enthroned in the State of Georgia! Shall the States of this Union be surrendered, at the point of the bayonet, to the dominion of the African race! Shall 8,000,000 of whites be subjected to the rule of 4,000,000 of blacks! Shall they become our magistrates, our legislators, our judges, our governors, and representatives in Congress! Shall 700,000 ignorant negroes, who can neither read nor write, who know nothing of the principles of the Constitution or of legislation, agrarians by instinct, and taught by political drill masters that they have injuries to avenge against the white race, be admitted to the ballot-box! These are the momentous questions which demand solution and disturb the peace and harmony of our country. If they are to be decided affirmatively, what pen or tongue can portray the direful calamities which we shall reap at no distant day! The present derangement of Government will conday. The present derangement of Government will con-tinue to grow worse, our material prosperity, already arrested, will be destroyed forever; society, already shocked by sudden and forced changes, will be thrown into the most deplorable condition of insecurity, and property, life, and liberty will be exposed to irremedia-ble peril. day ! The present derangement of Government will co

The address then comes to the Constitution, and goes over the oft-traveled ground that all the Reconstruction acts are illegal. It takes the ground that the Rebellion simply suspended the governments of the rebelling States, and that as soon as the war was over all the Constitutions and laws in force when the war began were restored to power, and that no changes could be made in any law, dress concludes thus:

Whenever there is a breach of the limitation impose

Whenever there is a breach of the limitation imposed by the Constitution of the United States, everything thereafter too becomes illegal and void. The remedy therefore is a remission back to the uninterrupted legal status. Now the late war has decided, as a question of fact, that secession broke the thread of constitutional relation between the seceding States and the United states, and that the State Governments founded on secession were illegal and void, and fell with the Confederate cause. These fabries having thus fallen, the people of the States, as a logical necessity, are remitted back to their Constitutions and Governments which existed at the time of secession. All that was necessary—all that the United States, under the Federal Constitution, had the right to do (and that they are bound to do) was to restore those governments and constitutions back to the people. This was their solemn constitutions back to the people. This was their solemn constitutions obligation. If it had been promptly recognized and performed, the Union would have been immediately harmonized, and all political disturbance settled. The remedy, therefore, for the present ills and the only preventive of utter future rum is for each department, in its appropriate sphere, and all the departments combined—constituting the Government of the United States—to return, in good faith, to the Constitution. That instrument guarantees the equality of the States in rights and dignity, and recognizes the fundamental principle that each, for itself, shall confer and define State citzenship, and prescribe the qualification for exercising the elective franchise and holding office.

In making this carnest protest against being placed by force under negro dominon, we disavow all feeling of resentiment to that unfortunate race. As we are destined sections and the section of the destined sections of the destined sections of the election of resentiment to that unfortunate race.

In making this earnest protest against being placed by force under negro dominon, we disavow all feeling of resentment to that unfortunate race. As we are destined to live together, we desire harmony and friendship between them and ovrselves; as they are made the dupes of unscrupulous partisans and designing adventurers, we pity them; as they are ignorant, dependant and helpless, it is our purpose to protect them in the enjoyment of all the rights of person and property to which their freedom antitles them.

the rights of person and property to which their freedom entitles them.

Conservative men of Georgia: Awaken to a proper sense of your dauger! Organize for self-protection and seaseless opposition to the direful rule of negro supremacy, which is sought to be enforced upon us and our children, in deflance of the Constitution, and in contempt of the civilization of the age and the opinions of mankind.

Fellow-citizens of the North: Within the last few months the question of negro suffrage has been before you at the bailot box. In a voice not to be misunderstood you have decided against it. Fou decided voluntarily. It has been decided for us, against our will, against our conveitions of what is compatible with good government and the Constitution of the United States; and decided by those who do not expect to live under the State Governments, they propose to stablish by force. You decided against it, although the number of negroes among you was too small to constitute a considerable, much less a controlling element in politics. It is ordained by our oppressors that we shall have it, notwithstanding that is will lead to neare supremacy over us. We are power.

criess; you are potent to forbid the outrage. Will you stand aloof and calmly see us subjected to this damning wrong; and that, too, when it will imperit the Republic and spread baleful disaster over every interest?

Renewing our pledge of unsullied honor, and our tender of frank and manly obedience to the Constitution, we appeal to you, in the name of the Conservative people of our State, to unit to together in the patriotic effort to restors and perpetuate constitutional government. Your recent elections encourage our hopes and challenge our gratitude. May truth, justice, and right, ".terrible as an army with banners," gathering strength in every conflict, go on "goonquering and to conquer," until its friends, rescaing it from the grasp of centralism, shall restore it to its appropriate supremacy the Constitution of the United States, so that Georgia, together with her sisters in oppression, shall cujoy the same protection which its honest enforcement would give to every State in the Union.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. JOSEPH E. EROWN.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. JOSEPH E. EROWN. On the 9th inst. a large audience assembled at Atlanta to hear a speech from ex-Gov. Brown of at Atlanta to hear a speech from ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia. Mr. Brown said the South committed a great error in rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. She will never get better terms than are contained in the Reconstruction acts of Congress. He had stood by these acts from the beginning in good faith, and will sland by them to the end, but he will go no further; and, in his opinion, these acts don't give the negroes the right to hold office in Georgia. Congress has given them civil rights and the right to vote, but nothing more. Congress had disfranchised no white man longer than until the Provisional Government expires. He will support no State constitution that goes further or prescribes any test oaths. If he must have universal suffrage, he wants it universal for both races. For the professed Republicans in Convention to extend negro rights, or the disfranchisement of white men, further than Congress has done, would, he thinks, be unjust to Congress and the Republican party. The people North have been told, lately, that the acts of Congress establish negro supremacy and white sub-ordination in the South. The charge is false. It was the perverse obstinacy of the white race, in refusing to take control, that gave the negroes power in the Convention. There is 15,000 white majority in Georgia, and this majority, and the boasted supercise, and wealth, it is a libel on line of the convention of the race, in intellect, education, expense, and wealth, it is a libel on line of the convention of the race, in intellect, education, expense, and wealth, it is a libel on line of the convention of the race, in intellect, education, expense, and wealth, it is a libel on line of the convention of the process can rule. The charge that Gen. Pope gerrymanded the State to give negroes power is false, He adopted the districts had of the hydroment to set a depression of the convention of Georgia has been tried by military commission, when Pope had power to set aside the counts and try every of fender by commission. A majority of t Georgia. Mr. Brown said the South committed a great error in rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. She will never get better terms than are contained in the Carolina for one year after the war. Capt. Rockwell

ALABAMA. ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COM-

The Alabama State Republican Executive

Committee has issued the following address: ROOMS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTIE, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2, 1868.

It is thought best at this crisis to say a few words of
good cheer to the auxiliary Committee throughout the
State and to the friends of the good cause of equal rights.

1. The lately ordered change, of multiple Commander.

son to believe that those who are to come are coming to attempt to hinder those results.

2. Some features of the Constitution that have been to attempt to hinder those results.

2. Some features of the Constitution that have been adopted have provoked severe and general criticism. It is just and proper to remark that enough is now known of the purposes of Congress to assure us that while the State will expect to be admitted promptly, those features will be subjected to complete revision. And it is better far to be admitted now, and with this understanding, than, after being tossed about so long, to go to sea again, not knowing where we land.

3. Enough is also known of the disposition of Congress and of the Republican party in this State, to warrant the statement that the existence of political disabilities in any case, need not fetter the party in the choice of a candidate for any office, but that the fact of a Republican nomination will be sufficient evidence of favoring reconstruction, to be relied on for the prompt removal of all disabilities.

all disabilities.

4. Let it be understood that we shall ratify. "Conservatives" (b) may rave and timid men recaut; true men enough remain. From all parts of the State the indications are that we can poil a larger vote than at the last election. What we have to secure this is to work! work!! Let every man consider what he has depending on the early restoration of the State, and let this be the measure of his interest in the cause.

THE STORIES OF CRIME AND DISTRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you allow me through the columns

of THE TRIBUNE to correct a wrong impression that seems to be gaining upon the minds of the Northern people! I have often been pained to read the alarming reports of crime, misery, and dissension that are made to apply so sweepingly to the South. I have resided in Norfolk nearly three years, and shall only speak of Eastern Virginia, from personal observation. That any of the reports of excessive crime and misery justly apply to this section, I am led, from a sense of duty to the people and myself, to squarely contradict. That petty crimes, immorality, and whisky-drinking exist here, no one will deny. That murders, robberies, and dissensions between white and black are common here, is not true. Nearly all the men doing business in this vicinity employ colored labor; and, so far as my observation goes, with very general satisfaction, and a very good degree of harmony exists between the two races. To what end, and for what purpose, these alarming reports are made, is more than I can comprehend; but the effect is to discourage capital and emigration, that would otherwise seek this section, from coming here. Capital judiciously invested here, is, in my opinion, wisely located; and men of good habits and honest principles will find their property as secure as at the North, and themselves welcomed by the better portion of the community. This article is not trimmed for any political party, but with an eye single to truth and justice. Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11, 1888. shall only speak of Eastern Virginia, from personal

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE STATE RECOGNIZED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

At the Democratic State Convention held at Vheeling on the 8th inst., the following resolution was

" Resolved, That we, as Democrats and Conservatives in "Resolved, That we, as Democrats and Conservatives in Convention here assembled, declare that we regard the creation of the State of West Virginia as one of the U.S. of America as a fact accomplished; and so regarding her, further declare our unalterable determination to maintain her as such, and to this end pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to not only make her respectable, but alike respected with her older sisters."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- Reports from the

outhern portion of the State give particulars of the resouthern portion of the State give particulars
cent disastrous storm. A great part of the upper San Joaquin County is under water, and many cattle, with much other property, have been destroyed. The water is two feet deep in the houses of Nisalia.

LIQUOR SEIZURES IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—Mr. Joshua Nye, the State Constable, reports that he and his deputies have seized during the year ending Dec. 31, 1,670 gallons of hquor, valued at \$3,232. The cost of the constabulary for this time has been \$17,000. EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 12—Judge Fox has issued a decree in the European and North American Rallway case, restraining the contractors from voting on the large amount of stock issued to them, except with the content of the Executive Committee.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. EUROPE.

GERMANY.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE FRENCH.

Paris, Jan. 11.-On New-Year's Day King William of Prussia sent the Emperor of the French a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL. Paris, Jan. 11.-The bill for the reorganization of the army is under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard, was adopted last evening by a vote of 170 to 71. An amendment for exempting the infirm from the operation of the article was introduced, but was opposed by M. Rouher. During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps upon the bill, M. Rouher said: "This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and will inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the

THE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF NEWSPA-

PERS. Most of the actions which have recently been taken against the journals of this city by the authorties for alleged violation of privileges, have been

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEARCH FOR FENIAN LEADERS-FENIAN PRISON-

ERS. LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The authorities are very active in searching out the leaders of the Fenian movement. A man was arrested in the County of Cork to-day, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Col. Michael Doheny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known that he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested in Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in that

city in October last. MOVEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COM-PANY.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise £1,300,000 to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables across the Atlantic, between Ireland and New-Foundland, and to pay off their indebtedness.

yesterday on the steamship Siberia for New-York.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. Jan. 12.-Mr. Edward Thornton, British Embassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool

REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT-SPEECH OF ME-

NABREA. FLORENCE, Jan. 12.-The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea made a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of the internal and domestic affairs of the Kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the Government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy, and the obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the rela-

tions of Italy with foreign powers.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- Accounts from the interior of Paraguay have been received by the last mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which show that the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humaita, and held the lines of communication with his capital (Asuncion) and with the fortress of Curupaity uninterrupted. As the forces of the Allied Powers were very weak in front of Humaita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake a siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and were making most energetic efforts to supply him with men and provisions. But, on the other hand, the Allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. When the steamer left Rio Janeiro the Brazılian Government (was forwarding reënforcements. and the other powers were sending supplies of men and material to the Rio Parana.

BARON DE BUDBERG.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The Baron de Budberg, the Russian Minister to France, who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been retained at St. Petersburg by his Government, to fill an important position.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Londonderry, Jan. 12—Evening.—The Anchor
Line steamship Caledonia, Capt. McDonald, which
left New-York, Dec. 28, for Glasgow, touched at
Moville to-day, and sailed this evening for the Clyde.
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The Royal Mail Steamship
Africa, Capt. Macaulay, which left Boston Jan. 1, for
Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan 11 .- The Convention was

almost exclusively occupied during the day's session in debating a series of resolutions, petitioning Congress to remove the present officers, or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made. Pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned. ALABAMA. GEN. MEADE ENFORCES A CONVENTION LAW.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.-An ordinance, passed by the Alabama Convention, requiring the suspension of all writs of execution or legal process requiring the sale of property not being enforced by the civil authorities, Gen. Meade yesterday issued a general order that said ordinance shall, from this date, be deemed to have taken effect in said State, and shall continue in full force and validity until the result of said election on the ratification of said Constitution shall have been ascertained and published from these headquarters.

MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 11 .- A communication

was received from the Superintendent of the Gas Works asking a deposit in advance on personal security for gas asking a deposit in advance on personal security for gas to be used by the Convention. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to consider what legislation is necessary to afford adequate relief and protection to this State and the people thereof, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration whether the public lands may not be disposed of to pay the indebtedness of the State, &c., was adopted. A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the destitute condition of a portion of our citizens, and the best means of affording present and permanent relief was adopted. A resolution was offered that the Convention memorialize Congress to amend the Reconstruction acts to allow all persons who hold certuicates of registration to vote on the ratification of this Constitution wherever they may be. Laid on the table for reference to the proper Committee.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11 .- The Convention in last night's session adopted articles 66 to 72, disposing of State officers. To-day the Convention proceeded to the Judiciary, discussing the Supreme Court [question, but adjourned without accomplishing anything.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 .- In the Convention to-day, a preamble and resolutions declaring the proceedings of the Convention as usurpative in their character, and adjourning that body sine die, were laid onthe table. A resolution to cut down the pay of members of the Convention to & after the 1st of February, was tabled. A resolution disfranchising the same class disfranchised by the Alabama Constitution, and one taxing the land \$2 per acre, were referred. The rest of the session was spent in discussing a resolution embodying the recognition of duty in the laid of Rights.